

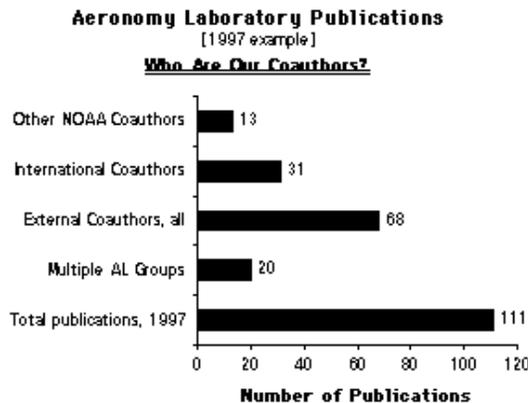
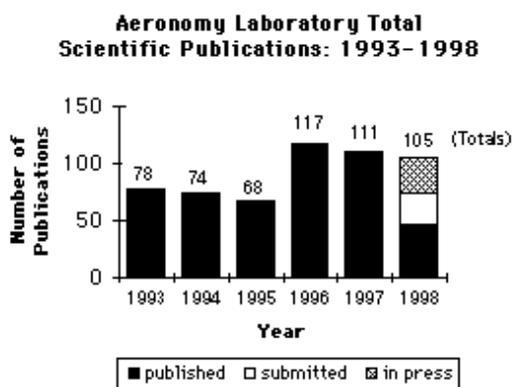
## Appendix B Aeronomy Laboratory Peer-Reviewed Publications: 1993 – Present

The following pages present the Aeronomy Laboratory publications in peer-reviewed journals and review book chapters for the period since the last organizational review: from 1993 to the present. The publications are grouped here by the three major research foci of the Laboratory:

- > the stratospheric ozone layer,
- > regional tropospheric chemistry, and
- > the chemistry, radiation, and dynamics of climate.

For each of these topics, the publications are arranged by year: 1993 – 1998, where the 1998 listing includes papers that are published, in press, and submitted.

*Year-by-year variation in publications, but a significant long-term upward trend.* The number of papers published annually by Aeronomy Laboratory researchers varies. The "ups and downs" are influenced by our participation in special issues of journals that group the results of major field campaigns. For example, the North Atlantic Regional Experiment that investigated tropospheric ozone processes between North America and Europe took place during the summer of 1993, and the special issue of the *Journal of Geophysical Research* that was devoted to describing the findings of that campaign was published in 1996. However, over the past decade, the publication rate of the Laboratory, which is one measure of the organization's productivity, is significantly upward. After normalization for the changing size of the scientific staff, the number of publications in the current review period (1993 – 1998) are about 50% larger than those of the preceding six-year period (1987 – 1982).



*Highly collaborative research.* As noted in Section I, the majority of the Aeronomy Laboratory research investigations are collaborative with non-Laboratory partners. For example, of our 111 research papers that were published in 1997, 61% of them were with non-Laboratory coauthors. Furthermore, of that year's publications, 28% were with international coauthors, and 12% were with other NOAA coauthors.